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SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.

The San Francisco office of THE TIMES is at 19 Montgomery street, where copies of the paper can be obtained and news or information may be left or exchanged. Col. J. H. Woodward, correspondent in charge.

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AFTER all, the Chinese caught attempting to cross the Mexican border into Arizona will have to go back to China. This is the decision of Judge Sawyer of San Francisco, and we hasten to give him credit for it.

The Herald yesterday said: "But, for good or ill, Markham is the next Republican candidate." In another editorial it says, referring to the Governorship: "The Republicans will put forward their strongest man." Ergo, Col. Markham is the strongest man in the Republican party, and, consequently, a very strong man, by the Herald's admission, of which we may take occasion to remind it during the campaign.

THE striking cloakmakers in New York are giving trouble, and Inspector Byrnes fears an outbreak, something like that of the Anarchists in Chicago. The cloakmakers have at least some reason for their dissatisfaction. Owing to the wholesale importation of low-priced European labor their lot is a miserable one, they being unable to keep body and soul together when they have families to support. Protection is of little avail to such people as these while immigration is free to tollers who have few wants above those of the lower animals.

THE President yesterday sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution introduced by Representative Hitt, the official correspondence between this Government and Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of Bering Sea. The correspondence is a very lengthy one. In the latest letter Secretary Blaine speaks of the value of the seal fisheries which were controlled by Russia without interference or question until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. This undisturbed possession continued to the United States until 1886, passing whaling vessels abstaining from seal capture. He says that this uniform avoidance of all attempts to take fur seal in those waters had been a constant recognition of the right held and exercised first by Russia, and subsequently by this Government. It had also been recognized as a fact, now held beyond denial or doubt, that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly leads to extinction. The correspondence is still in progress.

DISPATCHES from Chicago tell of a continued and increasing boom in California fruits. Prices are expected to go from a quarter to a third higher yet, and California packers are refusing to make prices on the new product. In this section the growing crop of walnuts is being contracted for at 92 cents per pound. Contracts for dried apricots are made at 144 to 164 cents. They are quoted in Chicago at 17 cents, with a brisk demand at that figure. It is not only our fruits that are booming. Agents from Denver and Kansas City are here contracting for all the cabbages and onions they can find, at good prices. As an instance of the remarkable rise which has taken place here, it may be mentioned that pickled onions, which never before reached a higher price than 41 cents a pound, are now quoted at 124 cents.

THE CONFLICT BEFORE US.

The recent convention of the Democratic party of Los Angeles county was, it cannot be denied, of great significance in its political action. It was significant because of its utterances and the Senatorial campaign marked out. It declared war upon a Republican Senator of the United States—upon the man and upon his methods—upon his acts of omission and commission. It denounced Senator Stanford by name, declared for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and brought forward Stephen M. White as the champion of this unquestionably popular idea and as the Democratic tribune of the people, who is to be sent abroad throughout the State, charged with the duty of proclaiming from a thousand stumps this new and popular doctrine, and of holding up to the public gaze the shortcomings of California's Republican Senator.

There is no question but the Democrats have struck a popular chord. It is useless to deny the fact, and it is "politics" for the Republicans to recognize the situation and prepare to meet the attack of the opposition. When the foe seeks to strike us in a vulnerable place it is the part of common sense to parry the blow and shield the part assailed. It is only stupid tacticians who deliberately leave their fences down and their lines exposed.

What is the situation? What is the attitude of the Republicans touching the Senatorial question? They have a Legislature to elect which, among other things, will be invested with the power and charged with the duty of electing a United States Senator. There is a variance of opinion in the party as to the course to be pursued in the case of Mr. Stanford. Many of his personal adherents, with a zeal which we cannot but deplore as unwise, insist that Mr. Stanford shall be reindorsed for election as Senator, without regard to consequences; that no one else shall be thought of; that of all the able Republicans of the State who aspire to that high position, he alone shall be considered; that the canvass for members of the Legislature shall be made solely upon a Stanford basis; that we shall show our hands and proclaim our purpose to the enemy in advance; that, in short, the great Republican party shall henceforth write itself down, not as the Republican party, but as that independent, overmastering party of its earlier and manlier days, but as a Stanford party, devoted to his person and existing for his sake. Some of these obsequious personal adherents and journalistic toadies, going to astonishing extremes, have even asserted, with amazing servility, that the honor conferred by a Senatorial election would be, not upon Mr. Stanford, but upon the Republican party! that, in short, the party should be glad of the opportunity to approach Mr. Stanford, hat in hand, and bowing low, should say to him: "What will you have, Senator, what service can we render you? Do us the favor to accept this crown."

We demur to this unhealthy sentiment, and object to this incongruous and unnatural state of things; and we believe that thousands of Republicans in this State agree with us. Without assailing Senator Stanford; without denying to him any of his rightful dues; without seeking to rob him of any credit won or any honor achieved by him, but frankly admitting the great place he has occupied and the large part he has continuously played in the commonwealth for long years past, we nevertheless cannot indorse the expediency or subscribe to the policy which would make of Senator Stanford a hero, a demigod, or an autocrat.

We do not, in short, believe in the policy which would make him the only Republican in all this great State of great men upon whom the Senatorial toga can or ought to be conferred. We believe such line of policy to be unnecessary, unwise and politically hurtful in the last degree. We do not propose to have it proclaimed, with any consent of ours, from a thousand rostrums in the State, that the Republican party is reduced to the condition of a Stanford party pure and simple; that it is lashed to the wheels of the Stanford chariot with no hope of release.

We make this declaration for the sake both of right and expediency; and the warmest friend of the Senator cannot show that the course proposed for the alleged furthering of his interests is the best course, even for him. If, as his over-zealous friends are fond of asserting, he is sure of a reelection—that nothing can prevent his return to the Senate—then he is safe without resort to the doubtful expedient of cast-iron instructions at the polls, and it is the part of good sense, fair dealing and broad statesmanship to dispense with tests in the legislative contest and leave the question of how to vote on the Senatorship with the State Senators and Assemblymen themselves. In this way will the canvass be broadened and strengthened and the interest of all the rival aspirants for the great prize be aroused and centered in the electoral canvass. More than that, the anti-Stanford sentiment—a sentiment that exists beyond question—will not be antagonized and aroused, and the resulting disgust and apathy will be averted. This will be an important gain—a gain great enough, possibly, to save the legislative ticket, and make sure the election of a Republican United States Senator.

Is not this a consideration of such magnitude and importance as to command the thoughtful attention of all earnest Republicans?

What is the attitude of the Democratic party, and what are its hopes today? It is filled with a great joy, and inspired by fierce zeal because of the exposed position and compromised attitude of its life-long adversary, the Republican party. The Democracy hope to "get their work in" on us; they hope to convince the voters that the Republican party exists, not for any broad and useful purpose, but for the private benefit of a single individual. They have to be able to convince the people that the

shortcomings of the man and the methods of his last election give cause enough to justify and demand his rejection for another term. They hope to win, not alone by their own strength, but by the weakness of the Republicans. They are in desperate earnest and mean mischief. Let us disappoint them!

We warn our political friends against belittling the danger before us. Mr. Stanford has for an adversary a man of adroitness and power. Stephen M. White is literally a tribune of the people. He has courage, convictions, knowledge of men and affairs, audacity and tireless industry. He has honesty and eloquence and is a natural leader of men. He will make his campaign for the Senate. With his big voice and magnetic manner, he will speak from a thousand platforms, "from Siakiyou to San Diego and from the sierras to the sea," bringing back to the recollection of the veteran politicians of our time that memorable conflict between Lincoln and Douglas of 1858 in Illinois—literally a conflict of giants, and which made American oratory and debate yet more famous.

Who shall the Republicans oppose to this young giant of the Democracy?—who, if we are to rule out of the race all the available strong men in the party who have Senatorial aspirations and who might otherwise be fed into the line of battle in the coming conflict?

We present to the Republicans of California these grave considerations, not primarily with the aim of putting down one Senatorial aspirant or of raising up another, but for the sake of averting defeat and helping to win the battle—a battle which it will be needless and stupid for our people to lose, for it is a battle which we have the power to win if we but pursue right methods and avoid blunders that may prove disastrous.

Then let the contest be not narrowed but broadened, let it be a popular contest—a battle of the people!

The Minnesota papers call it "a remarkable electric and wind storm." "Cyclone" would be shorter, but it doesn't sound so nice, and so the patriotic Minneapolis editor cheerfully bears the extra expense for composition.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The change of bill last night attracted a fair-sized audience, more numerous upstairs than down, and the little domestic comedy, so-called, entitled *My Best Friend*—formerly known as *My Chum*—was received with evident marks of approval.

The pretension that the vivacious Nellie McHenry is leaving the line of farce-comedy and attempting the more legitimate line of comedy, pure and simple, is one that is not supported by the facts as shown in the two pieces presented during this engagement. Her comedy work in *My Best Friend* is only a mild reproduction of her business in *Lady Peggy*, which has been heretofore described. The chief features of the piece last night, and those most loudly applauded and redounded by the audience, were the introduced songs and dances and plantation ditties by McHenry and Macready, the claret and the two trained dogs, who barked and howled in the proper places to perfection.

The cast of the first night's performance, as published, included Booth and Macready. As it turned out, Booth was not there, and Macready, after playing the heavy villain very nicely for two nights, turns out to be a first-rate low comedian. His impersonation last night of "Dr. Ignatius Plinio Pip" was a very humorous performance and showed a certain originality of method which stamped the actor as better than the average run of low comedians.

The piece will be repeated tonight, closing the engagement.

PERSONAL NEWS.

W. C. Dillon and J. B. Coker of Long Beach are at the Nadeau.

L. Levine and W. B. Young of San Francisco are at the Nadeau.

James N. Dowling of Santa Monica spent the day in the city yesterday.

Mrs. L. J. Mason of Riverside was registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday.

W. B. Dodson and Miss Nellie Dodson of Red Bluff are guests at the Hollenbeck.

R. G. Brewer and wife and J. E. Hinds of Redondo Beach were in the city yesterday.

Fred C. Drew, H. L. Drew and wife and C. A. Hart of San Bernardino were at the Nadeau yesterday.

J. Willey of Wilmington and Dr. R. W. Hill and J. Howard Park of San Pedro were in the city yesterday.

A. H. Hart, John S. Pass and wife, Master Pass and J. T. Drake and wife of Redondo are at the Hollenbeck.

The following eastern people were registered at the Nadeau yesterday: J. W. Vandervoort, Chicago; C. W. Buch, Highland, Ill.; A. Ostrosha, W. Keefe, Rochester, N.Y.; Dr. D. McBeane and wife, Miss Opal Robinson, Arcadia, Cal.; C. L. Barnes, Racine, Wis.

Bedwell on Hand.

When the case of J. F. Bedwell, who was supposed to have "skipped out," was called in Justice Austin's court yesterday morning, the defendant bobbed up serenely, and his attorney asked for a continuance to August 6th, which was granted. He is charged with embezzlement. Bedwell claims that sickness was the reason that he did not appear Tuesday in court.

The Street-car Shootout.

Justice Austin yesterday continued the examination of Sinden, the man who shot the hack driver, Rasmus, in the neck on a street car some time ago, to August 1st, the wounded man being unable to appear in court. On the statement that Rasmus was out of danger, the bail was reduced from \$15,000 to \$5000.

Buggy Wrecked.

A runaway that came near resulting seriously occurred in front of the Hollenbeck on Spring street last evening about 6:30 o'clock. Mr. Harris, who lives on Hill street, was driving down the street in a buggy with a lady and child, when he collided with a wagon, causing his horse to dash across the street, where he smashed into a hack, wrecking the buggy and throwing off the occupants. Only Mr. Harris was injured, and he only slightly, as he was able to walk to his home.

BLAINE'S DIPLOMACY.

(Continued from first page.)

freely by which Alaskan Territory was transferred to the United States. Weighty considerations growing out of the acquisition of that Territory, with all rights on land and inappreciable consideration on sea, may be safely left out of view while the grounds are set forth upon which this Government rests its justification for the action complained of by Her Majesty's government.

UNCLE SAM'S RIGHTS.

The Secretary then speaks of the value of the seal fisheries which were controlled by Russia without interference or question until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. This undisturbed possession continued to the United States until 1886, passing whaling vessels abstaining from seal capture. He says that this uniform avoidance of all attempts to take fur seals in those waters had been a constant recognition of the right held and exercised, first by Russia, and subsequently by this Government. It had also been recognized as a fact, now held beyond denial or doubt, that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly leads to extinction. The Secretary continues:

This, in brief, was the condition of the fur seal fisheries down to the year 1886. Precedents, customs and rights had been established and enjoyed either by Russia or the United States for nearly a century. The two nations were thus in powers that owned a foot of land on the continent that bordered on the islands included within Bering waters where seals resorted into this peaceful and secluded field of labor, whose benefit was shared by the native Aleuts of the Pribiloff Islands, by the United States and by England, and by the Canadian vessels in 1886 asserted their right to enter, and, by ruthless course, destroy the fisheries, and with them the industry and the livelihood of the people of the United States. The Government of the United States, once proceeded to check this movement, unchecked is sure to do great and irreparable harm. It was a source of constant surprise to the United States that Her Majesty's government should immediately interfere to defend and encourage (surely to encourage by defending) the fur seal fisheries of Canada in disturbing an industry which has been carefully developed for more than ninety years, under the flag of Russia and the United States, and which developed in such manner as not to interfere with the public rights or private industries of any people or any other person. Her Majesty's government must question whether this pursuit can itself be regarded as *contra bonos mores*, unless and until for special reasons it had been agreed by international arrangement to restrict it.

Far seals are indispensible animals *ferre natura*. So great has been the injury to the fisheries caused by the destruction of the seal stocks in the open waters of Bering Sea by Canadian vessels that where, as the Government has allowed a hundred thousand to be taken annually for a score of years, it is now compelled to reduce the number to sixty thousand. If four years of this violation of international law and neighbors' rights has reduced the seal stocks to 40 per cent, it is easy to see how a short period will be required to work the total destruction of the fisheries. The British government, Her Majesty's government justifies or at least defends the course of Canadian vessels rests upon the fact that they are committing their acts of destruction in the waters of the United States, whether Her Majesty's government would abide by this rule if an attempt were made to interfere with the seal fisheries of Canada by the United States. The British government, Her Majesty's government would not molest even since their acquisition. So well recognized is the ownership of these fisheries by the United States that the British government, Her Majesty's government feels authorized to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the seal stocks in the highest bidder. It is credible that the modes of fishing on the Grand Banks, altogether practicable, but highly destructive, were justified or even permitted by Great Britain on a scale of vicious acts committed more than three miles from shore.

TO BE DEFENDED BY FORCE.

He mentioned dynamite as one of those destructive methods and continues:

Does Her Majesty's government seriously maintain the law of nations is not less to prevent such violation of the common rights of man? Are the supporters of justice in all nations to be declared incompetent to prevent wrong so odious and so destructive? In the judgment of this Government the law of the sea is not lawless. Take one step beyond that which Her Majesty's government has taken in occupation, and piracy finds its justification. This government has been ready to concede much in order to adjust all differences of view, and in the judgment of the President, has already proposed a solution not only equitable but generous. The President now awaits with deep interest, and with a full and just confidence, any proposition for a reasonable adjustment which Her Majesty's government may submit. The forcible resistance to this Government is contrary to the Bering Sea is, in the President's judgment, demanded, not only by the necessity of defending traditional long established rights of the United States, but also by the necessity of good government and good morals of the world.

In this contentment the Government of the United States has no occasion or desire to withdraw or modify the positions which it has at any time maintained against the claims of the imperial government of Russia. The United States will not withdraw from any nation the privileges which it demanded for itself when Alaska was part of the Russian empire. Nor is the Government of the United States disposed to exercise in those possessions any less power or authority than was willingly conceded to the imperial government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them.

A COMMISSION PROPOSED.

On April 30th, Poncefote wrote to Blaine, in answer to his invitation for a counter proposal for a settlement, that as the sole object of the negotiations was the preservation of the fur seal species, regardless of advantage to any particular nation or private interest, it would be strange if there should be a failure to devise means of settling the difficulties which have arisen. In view of the divergent views held, no solution would satisfy public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without full inquiry by a mixed commission of experts. Meanwhile, he was prepared to recommend to his government the certain and peaceful measures to remove the apprehension of a depletion of the fur seal species, pending the report of the commission. He then cites authorities to show that the vast number of seals is on the increase. The Minister says:

But in order to quiet all apprehension on this point, I would propose the following provisional regulations:—First—that pelagic sealing should be prohibited in Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk and adjoining waters during the months of May, June, October, November and December, which may be termed "the migration periods" of the fur seal.

Second—that all sealing vessels be prohibited from approaching the breeding islands within a radius of ten miles.

The Minister then embodies the draft of an agreement for a mixed commission to cover these and other points and to report thereon.

SALISBURY'S POSITION.

The Marquis of Salisbury, under date of May 23d, in a letter to the British Minister, after saying that negotiations between Blaine and the Minister afford strong reason to hope that the question is in a fair way toward a satisfactory adjustment, undertakes to reply to Blaine's argument. Relative to the statement that the sealers were justified by the fact that the sealers engaged in a pursuit *contra bonos mores*, the Marquis says:

involved are: First, whether the pursuit and killing of fur seals in certain parts of the open sea is, from a point of view of international morality, an offense *contra bonos mores*; secondly, whether, if such be the case, this fact justifies seizures on the high seas and subsequent confiscation in time of peace of private vessels of a friendly nation. It is an action of international maritime law that such action is only admissible in case of piracy, or in pursuance of a special international agreement. This principle has been universally admitted by jurists and was very distinctly laid down by President Tyler in a special message to Congress dated the 27th of February, 1856, when, after acting on the right to detain and search vessels on suspicion of piracy, he goes on to say: "With this single exception no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to interfere with the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretense whatever outside of territorial jurisdiction." Now, the pursuit of seals in the open sea, under whatever circumstances, has never hitherto been considered piracy by a civilized state; nor even if the United States had gone so far as to make the killing of fur seals piracy by their municipal laws would this have justified them in punishing offenses against such laws, committed by persons other than their own citizens outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. In case of the slave trade, a practice which the civilized world has long since repudiated, the right of arresting vessels of another country was exercised only by special international agreement, and no one government has been permitted to exercise general control of morals in this respect which Mr. Blaine claims in behalf of the United States in regard to seal hunting.

But Her Majesty's government must question whether this pursuit can itself be regarded as *contra bonos mores*. Unless and until, for special reasons, it has been acted by international arrangement to forbid it. Fur seals are indispensible animals *ferre natura* and have universally been regarded by jurists as *res nullius* until caught. No person, therefore, can have property in them until he has actually reduced them into possession by capture. It requires something more than mere desertion that the Government or citizens of the United States or even other countries interested in the seal trade, are losers by a certain course of proceeding to render that Government or citizens of the United States. Her Majesty's government would deeply regret that the pursuit of fur seals on the high seas by British vessels should involve even the slightest injury to the people of the United States. If the case be proved they will be ready to consider what measures can be properly taken for the removal of such injury, they would be unable on that ground to depart from the principle on which free commerce on the high seas depends.

Respecting Blaine's statement of the exclusive monopoly enjoyed by Russia, the Marquis quotes from Quince Adams's letter to the United States Minister in Russia (which nation in 1821 prohibited all foreign vessels from approaching within one hundred miles from the coast of Bering Straits to the north of the 56th degree of north latitude) to the effect that the United States could admit no part of these claims. He also cites the case of the United States fish larriat to show that the right of fishing thus asserted included the right of killing fur-bearing animals. The British government, Her Majesty's government, in introducing the question of the purchase of Alaska to Congress, that it is equally clear the United States Government did not regard themselves as purchasing a monopoly. Having dealt with fur-bearing animals, he goes on to treat of fisheries, and after alluding to the presence of different species of whales in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands, says:

"No sea is now a *mare clausum*. All of it may be pursued by ships under any flag except directly on the coast or within the territorial limit."

The Marquis also says that Blaine must be misinformed respecting the uninterrupted possession of the United States from 1867 to 1886, and submits extracts from reports of United States vessels showing that during that time British vessels engaged at intervals in the fur-seal fisheries with the cognizance of the United States Government. He further states that whalers have not heretofore engaged in sealing because of lack of time, and he finds it necessary to deal with the question of the extinction of seals through pelagic sealing, as it is proposed to examine the subject by a commission appointed by the two governments. He admits that if all such sealing were stopped the seals would multiply at an extraordinary rate, but he cannot admit that this is a sufficient ground to justify the United States in forcibly depriving other nations of any share in this industry in waters which by the recognized law of nations are now free to all the world.

BOTH SIDES FIRM.

The next letter in the series is from the British Minister to Blaine, dated May 23d. The Minister says that as the Secretary has confirmed the newspaper statements that revenue cutters have been ordered to Bering Sea to seize foreign sealers, he is instructed to say that a formal protest against such interference with British vessels will be forwarded without delay.

Blaine's response three days later is even more brief, being a simple acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. Later, however, on the 29th, he writes Sir Julian Poncefote that he is instructed by the President to protest against the course of the British government in authorizing, encouraging and protecting vessels which are not only interfering with American rights in Bering Sea, but which are doing violence as well to the rights of the civilized world.

The President, he says, is surprised that such a protest should be authorized by Lord Salisbury, especially because the views and declarations of his lordship would seem to render it impossible. The Secretary then rapidly sketches the history of the negotiations under the previous administration, and says:

You will observe that from November, 1887, to the 13th of April, 1888, Lord Salisbury had in every form of speech assented to the necessity of a close season for the fur seal fisheries. These assurances were given to the American Minister in charge, to the Russian Ambassador on more than one occasion, and to the two governments of the United States had no reason, therefore, to doubt that the whole dispute touching the seal fisheries was practically settled.

SALISBURY'S DEVIANT DIPLOMACY.

Continuing, Secretary Blaine states that five days after that assurance Lord Salisbury said that neither an act of Parliament nor an order of the council could be effective until Canada is heard from. Mr. Phelps, in his dispatch of September 12th, reported: "His lordship stated that the Canadian government objected to any such restrictions, and until its consent could be obtained, Her Majesty's government was not willing to enter into a convention." Says the Secretary:

This Government cannot but feel that Lord Salisbury would have dealt more frankly in the beginning had he so instructed his Minister. The British government would assuredly and rightfully complain if an agreement between her and a representative of the United States should afford notice broken off by the United States on the ground that the State of California was not willing. It should be completed. In conclusion he proposes in behalf of the President that Her Majesty's government agree not to permit vessels to enter Bering Sea this season, in order that time may be secured for negotiations that shall not be disturbed by untoward

events or unduly influenced by popular agitation.

On June 2d the Secretary writes Sir Julian that the President believes the arbitration cannot be concluded in time for this season, and suggests that Lord Salisbury make for the single season the regulation which in 1888 he offered to make permanent, as a step which will certainly lead to a friendly agreement.

To this the Minister replies on June 3d that further examination of the question has satisfied his lordship that such an extreme measure as that proposed in 1888 goes far beyond the requirements of the case. There would be no legal power to enforce the observance of such an agreement on British vessels.

Secretary Blaine, replying June 4th, says that the "extreme measure" came from Lord Salisbury himself, and concludes:

The President does not conceal his disappointment that even for the sake of securing impartial arbitration Her Majesty's government is not willing to suspend for a single season a practice which Lord Salisbury described as "the wanton destruction of a valuable industry," and which this Government has uniformly regarded as an unprovoked invasion of its established rights.

On June 9th Sir Julian Poncefote presented a copy of a telegram from the President in which he regrets that the President should think him waiting in conciliation, but he says that it is beyond the power of his government to exclude British or Canadian ships from any portion of the high seas, even for an hour, without legislative enactment.

In his reply on the 11th Secretary Blaine says that this Government would be satisfied if Lord Salisbury would by proclamation request British vessels to abstain from entering Bering Sea for the present season in order to give full time for impartial negotiations.

Sir Julian, on June 11th, writes to Blaine that he has informed Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine could not give assurance that British sealing vessels would not be interfered with during the negotiations and expresses the hope that the decision is not final and that while there is yet time command of United States revenue cutters will be instructed to abstain.

BRITAIN'S FORMAL PROTEST.

On June 14th, however, the Minister, with regret at failing to secure a favorable reply, presents the formal protest of the British government. In the protest he says in part:

The British government cannot admit the right of the United States, at their own motion, to restrict the freedom of navigation of Bering Sea, nor to enforce municipal legislation against British vessels on the high seas. Her Majesty's government is, therefore, unable to pass over without notice the public announcement of the intention on the part of the United States to prohibit British vessels from navigating outside the territorial waters of the United States, of which they had previously to complain. The British government, Her Majesty's government, in protesting against such interference, and to declare that Her Britannic Majesty's government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law.

The Minister next, on June 27th, replies to Secretary Blaine's proposition looking to a proclamation by Her Majesty's government that British vessels shall not enter Bering Sea during the coming season. The Minister writes that Lord Salisbury says the request presents constitutional difficulties which would preclude Her Majesty's government from agreeing to it except as a part of a general scheme for a settlement of the controversy and on certain conditions which are: That the governments agree forthwith to refer to arbitration the question of that dignity in the case of the United States in seizing or otherwise interfering with British vessels engaged in Bering Sea outside the territorial waters during 1888 and 1889; that pending the award all interference with British sealing vessels shall be suspended; that if the United States, if they award should be adverse to them, will compensate British subjects for losses which they may sustain by reason of their compliance with the British proclamation.

In the next communication, dated the 29th, the Minister repeats the Secretary's statement that Lord Salisbury, referring to Blaine's criticisms upon the abrupt close of the London negotiations, quotes from a statement made to him by United States Minister Phelps, as follows: "Under the peculiar political circumstances of the United States, during the pending, it would be of little use and indeed hardly practicable, to conduct any negotiation to its issue before the election has taken place."

THAT ADAMS QUOTATION.

On the last of June Secretary Blaine addressed to the British Minister a very long letter, in answer to Lord Salisbury's communication, in which the latter stated that Secretary John Quincy Adams protested against Russia's claims to exclusive jurisdiction over Bering Sea. Secretary Blaine says:

The quotation which Lord Salisbury made is unfortunately a most defective, erroneous and misleading one. The conclusion is separated from the premises. A comma is turned into a period and an important qualification as to time is entirely erased without even a suggestion that it had ever formed a part of the text, and out of eighty-four words logically and inseparably connected, thirty-five are dropped. Adams's paragraph in Lord Salisbury's quotation.

The Secretary said further:

Neither by the treaty with Russia in 1825 nor by its renewal in 1854 nor by its second renewal in 1886 did Great Britain gain any right to take seals in Bering Sea. In fact, those treaties were a prohibition upon her which she steadily respected so long as Alaska was Russian territory. It is for Great Britain now to show what law she gained rights in that sea after the transfer of its sovereignty to the United States. During all the time between the treaty of 1825 and the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867 Great Britain never affirmed the right of her subjects to capture fur seals in Bering Sea, and as a matter of fact, her subjects did not during that period attempt to catch seals in Bering Sea. I am justified, therefore, in repeating the questions which I addressed to Her Majesty's government on the 22d of January, and which still remain unanswered, viz: Whence did the right of Great Britain derive to do in 1888 that which they had refrained from doing for nearly ninety years? Upon what grounds did Her Majesty's government in the year 1886, through its conduct in Bering Sea which had been carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did Her Majesty's government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian empire?

BLAINE'S PARTING SHOT.

The third and last letter of the cor-

THE RAILROADS.

San Gabriel Rapid Transit Extensions.

VIEWS OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

A Ticket Agent's Northern Mission—Rapid Progress of the Electric Road—Rains on the Desert.

President Bryson of the San Gabriel Rapid Transit has given out that work on the extension of this road will be commenced in a short time. The first work on the road will be to extend the line to Pasadena and Duarte.

As soon as this work is done they will seek an outlet to the sea, and will also attempt to run the road to Mt. Wilson, which has been a pet scheme of this company for some time past.

Tomorrow an important meeting will be held in Mr. Bryson's office at which all of the Rapid Transit stockholders will be present, and several big capitalists from the East will also be in attendance. At this meeting they will decide as to their future policy. Mr. Bryson stated positively that no changes in the management or directory will take place.

COMING SOUTH.

Today Jay Adams of the Chicago and Alton leaves for the north to be gone about ten days. Mr. Adams's mission is rather a peculiar one. He has learned from good authority that numbers of people are getting out of Northern Oregon and Washington as fast as they can, and Mr. Adams is of the opinion that he can induce some of them to come to Southern California. Their reasons for leaving have not yet been made public, but the chances are that they have been "done up" by the land gamblers who always infest that country. They will come out during the next few months.

THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

The new electric road company is sure to succeed if one can judge from the careful work they are doing on the road.

They have secured the very best material for electric roads in the market, and they are putting their plant down in a workmanlike manner.

A number of workmen are busy from morning until night, and things are being rushed through as rapidly as possible. It is believed now that the road will be in operation by the middle of next month.

NOTES.

H. B. Keeler has been appointed agent at San Diego by the Santa Fé Company. Mr. Keeler was stationed at Santa Ana for several years.

All of the trains on both lines were on time yesterday.

The Santa Fé Company is building a fine depot at Redondo Beach.

A heavy rainstorm swept over the desert yesterday, but no damage was done so far as can be learned.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

A Local French Journal on a Little International Question.

In its issue of yesterday, *Le Gaulois*, the leading French journal of Southern California, publishes an article of which the following is a translation:

Two days after the fête of the 14th of July, there appeared in the *Herald* a communication signed by several Frenchmen. This communication is so remarkable that we will not deprive the readers of the *Gaulois* of the pleasure of reading it. It proves, unfortunately, to what an extent of folly some ill-minded persons would lead the colony.

"THE FRENCH CELEBRATION."

"Editor *Herald*: Frenchmen and French-Americans feel proud of your honorable mention of France's great day, and are grateful that your powerful journal is a friend to France and to Frenchmen. But, politics laid aside, we are grieved to know that your contemporary, *The Times*, for some reason or another, did not even mention our celebration of the 14th of July, either for praise or criticism. If, instead of two thousand five hundred people, as there we assembled, two thousand five hundred Chinamen or that number of sheep or hogs had congregated in this city, *The Times* would have said that the Chinamen had long queues, that the sheep had long wool, and that the hogs were fat. Be sure, Frenchmen will remember you, and *The Times* also.

"*Volez, éditeur du Progrès*,
"BOYSSON,
"J. AMISTY,
"J. SCHMIDT,
"M. ORDOU,
"E. BEAUDONNET."

That obscure and weakly publication, the *Progrès*, which appears at the head of the signers of this masterpiece, of course took the trouble to carefully reproduce it in its latest issue.

It is known that this piece of work is due to two conspirators, most of the signers having since forwarded retraction to *THE TIMES*.

One should always render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. We shall show that no Los Angeles journal has done more than *THE TIMES* to insure the success of the fête of the 14th of July. In its issue of the 13th, that journal published the following editorial:

Tomorrow our fellow-citizens of French extraction will celebrate their national fête, the anniversary of the Bastille. The French population of Los Angeles is numerous, and they will know how to make the day a success.

On the morning of the 14th the same journal published another editorial on the subject, as follows:

Today Gauls and French will turn itself loose, and the French eagle will soar and scream. When, twenty years ago, the present French Republic was founded, many were the prophets that it would not last a couple of years; that the French were not capable of self-government. They have shown that this belief is false. The republic has been maintained with dignity, and attempts at reaction on the part of pretenders have been suppressed with firmness and moderation. The French republic has come to stay. France and Switzerland will be joined in the march of liberty by several other European nations before the end of the present decade. In fact, despite differences of race and language, the "United States of Europe" is not by any means an impossible development of the near future.

In its local news columns *THE TIMES* also published on the 14th the following item on the third page:

FALL OF THE BASTILLE.
Today is the one hundred and first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The event will be suitably celebrated by the French citizens with a ball at Hazard's Pavilion tonight.

The day after the fête—the 15th—we find—still in the local columns of *THE TIMES*—the following:

The French ball at Hazard's Pavilion last night, to celebrate the fall of the Bastille, was very largely attended, and the festivities kept up until a late hour.

Two days after the fête, *THE TIMES* published the graceful cartoon which we reproduce below, representing the

two republican sisters, France and the United States.

Outside of the big San Francisco papers, *THE TIMES* is the leading journal of California. In all questions which interest France and Frenchmen it has always given proof of its sympathy. It gave such proof when it was a question of securing the Bartholdi fountain; when it was a question of donating a monument to France; when it was a question of the fête of the 14th of July.

There is, nevertheless, a class of Frenchmen which it does not esteem and with which it traffics still less. It is not alone in this respect. We refer to the "maccs" and the keepers of assignation houses. In this regard the respectful treatment of the French colony extends the hand of congratulation to *THE TIMES*.

The only mention which has appeared in *THE TIMES* of this gross and uncalled-for attack upon it was on Sunday last, when it published the following item:

Dr. Beaumont writes a letter to the editor of *THE TIMES*, of which the following is a translation:
"There appeared in the *Herald* of the 16th a communication to which I appended my signature. Having only an imperfect acquaintance with the English language, I have not the pleasure of reading your paper, and I signed, with some of my countrymen, taking it for granted that you had entirely ignored our national fête. I have been led into an error, and now, being better informed, I take pleasure in, in assuring you of the profound regret which I feel for the heedlessness and hastiness which I have shown in aspersing your motives in this affair."

E. Fleur, another signer of the card, concurs in the above. It appears that the respectable French citizens whose names are among those appended to the card were induced by interested persons to sign it under a misapprehension of the facts of the case, and they feel very sore at having been thus duped.

[Has not El Toro again broken out of his corral?—ED. TIMES.]

Redondo.

REDONDO, July 23.—[Correspondence of *THE TIMES*.] The Santa Fé depot is nearly completed and also the great pavilion for the free use of excursionists who may desire to spend a day on the beach and carry their own lunches. Heretofore no suitable place has been provided for this purpose. Now, through the enterprise of the company, a splendid building is afforded, well provided with chairs and tables, where families may spread their lunches, and enjoy the fresh breeze of the ocean. All this will be free to the public.

Several new tents are being erected every day. Quite a jolly crowd of about twenty young couples went on an excursion to Point Vicente and Point Vincent and returned well satisfied with their day's sport, and also well laden with birds and abalones. These excursions are becoming more popular every day; the usual quiet waters of the Redondo harbor furnish an excellent surface for all kinds of pleasure boating. Several large yachts will ride always at anchor in the harbor, and small boats can be had at reasonable figures for hire by the hour or day. Redondo furnishes attractions equaled by no point on the South Pacific coast. Point Vicente and Point Vincent have a hundred secluded and picturesque nooks. Grand coves, into which sweep great ocean waves, which, when lashing themselves on the rocks, produce wonderful effects of tone, color and waterscape. To the north are to be found great beds of clams, and on the beach toward Ballona there are to be found ocean shells of all kinds. Small steamers are to be put on to make daily trips to Catalina Island, twenty miles distant. The company are about to have erected a large canvas awning in front of the bathhouse, where all who wish to sit on the sand can do so without the burning sun striking them at all.

The steamer *Eureka* arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. She was well loaded with passengers and freight. Our wharf is to be rebuilt and a double one is to be in the place of this, the piles and lumber for which have already arrived, so that large steamers may land here without any trouble. Many came down today and the beach was very well patronized. Brilliant was the scene upon the wharf and beach last evening, with the electric lights to aid one while fishing. There were as many as one hundred and fifty at the pole and line, and many were the shining yellow-tails, mackerel and sea trout that were caught.

Charles Weir, agent for the Williamette Lumber Company, has rented the Glassell cottage for the summer.

Col. Duncan of the State Loan and Trust Company, Los Angeles, spent the day with us.

The *Eureka* left at 1:30 p.m., bound for San Pedro and Newport.

L. N. H.

The Chicago Permanent Exhibit. S. J. Mathes of "California on Wheels" has written to the president of the Chamber of Commerce asking about the proposed permanent exhibit in Chicago. Mr. Mathes has just learned that the committee appointed some months ago to raise the necessary funds fell down and he is of the opinion that Mr. Mathes's offer to furnish a building for the display free of charge and also to carry the goods across the continent free, should not be ignored.

Mr. Mathes is of the opinion that he can manage the affair, and if the chamber thinks necessary he will return to Los Angeles and go to work on the scheme as soon as possible. The chamber will probably ask him to return.

The permanent exhibit of the Chamber of Commerce attracted the usual number of visitors yesterday, and they seemed to enjoy the show.

The following donations were sent in yesterday:

H. Leaf Snyder of Fruitland, muskmelons and peaches; Manuel Andueza of Cahuenga Valley, fifty-pound watermelon; Rev. J. A. Otes of Norwalk, stalk of corn and eight bushels of wheat; N. T. Settle of Norwalk, peaches; J. W. Cook of Minneapolis, one potato, six and one-half pounds; T. Perkins of La Grana, seedling oranges; Charles Adams of 330 Clay street, Los Angeles, branch of cones.

The regular meeting of the board of directors will take place today at 3:30 p.m.

Tan Players Captured.

Officers Vignes and Purvis yesterday arrested a gang of eight Chinamen who were playing fan-tan in a room on Marchessault alley. The heathens were taken to the station and booked, after which they were taken into custody, where their examination was set for the 28th, and they gave bonds for their appearance.

The N.G.C. Encampment.

Maj. A. W. Barrett, Maj. C. C. Allen and Capt. Drifill of Pomona have been appointed to select the site where the annual encampment of the First Brigade, N.G.C., is to be held. Santa Monica, San Pedro and San Diego would all like to secure the location.

DIEGO.

A State of Things in the Erstwhile Booming City.

QUITE AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The Question of Water—Fulsome Foulness and Municipal Apathy—The Census—Much Ado About Nothing.

SAN DIEGO, July 22.—[Correspondence of *THE TIMES*.] This ring-cursed, tax-ridden city is in a bad way in many respects, but the all-absorbing question just now is that of the water supply.

Some time ago a misunderstanding arose between the flume company and the water company and resulted in a failure to renew the arrangements, by which, in the year previous, the supply of water had come from the great flume which extends far into the mountains and which is supplied by the pure water from mountain springs, brooks and rivulets. Failing to agree as to terms for an extension of contract with the flume company, the water company returned to its old and filthy source of supply—the San Diego River. After the lapse of a year, during which time the water of the river company have never been as good as understood, the condition of the water may be more easily imagined than described, but it is a ground-hog case—that is nothing. This water, which is actually reeking with filth, is practically forced upon the people, while the pure water of the flume runs to waste or is used for irrigation.

From some cause or another sickness in this town is increasing to an alarming extent, and this state of things is, no doubt, largely due to the filth of the water. Various devices have been suggested for ameliorating the natural effect of this water on the system, but with what success is not known.

A proposition from the flume company is now before the Council by which it proposes to supply the people with the pure water of the flume. The city will vote bonds for the construction of new pipe-lines. The proposition meets with great favor among the people, and the bonds are sure to be voted if the matter ever comes before the people. A mass meeting is in contemplation for this very purpose, at which it may be inferred that the people are alive to the danger that menaces them at the present time. Before leaving this topic I desire to give a few extracts from the editorial columns of the local papers of the city, which will show the state of the question, if on no other. The first is from the facile pen of the "Bard of the Coronado" in the Sun of the 17th inst., and is as follows:

Several years ago, as an old-timer tells us, a company organized here to take water from wells in the San Diego River and pipe it to the city. Before investing, however, they sent a sample of the product to the State University and in due time an analysis came back which paralyzed them. Coupled with it was a letter from the University chemist saying that it would be criminal to put such a fluid into the city mains, and that the water was so bad that it was dropped. Bear in mind that this sample came out of the river about a mile above the city, and that the water was so bad that it was dropped. Bear in mind that this sample came out of the river about a mile above the city, and that the water was so bad that it was dropped.

It needs no analysis from Chicago or the State University to teach people what to do with water that flows from a faunet like the San Diego River. The water is so bad that it is dropped. Bear in mind that this sample came out of the river about a mile above the city, and that the water was so bad that it was dropped.

And here are a few "samples" of editorial paragraphs from the "conservative" Union:

One would naturally suppose that if the San Diego Water Company desired to create friends among consumers, it would either make a big bargain for water to its water main and serve up the animal matter in separate dishes and at special rates, or return G. Gilbert Wheeler's analysis to that gentleman for review.

And again they say that the San Diego Water Company has destroyed the business of the bait-sellers. Nowadays when a party goes to fishing he is obliged to carry off a bucket of water from a hydrant and pick out fine, fat worms and succulent roaches with new and then a crawfish, the latter being particularly enjoyed by small sharks.

I close this delectable subject with an extract from a leader in the *San Diegoan*:

When once the people get a chance to vote on a measure which promises them relief from the present abominable water and the outrageous exactions which the San Diego Water Company seeks to force them to make, they will vote for the water to the unanimity of feeling that exists among them on this question.

All of Mayor Gunn's fuss and feathers over the census of this city by which the whole department at Washington was made to "suffer" has resulted in the addition of very few names to the original enumeration. This fierce contention is based on the fact that unless San Diego can show over 10,000 population she is liable to be relegated to a place among cities of the fifth class, and then, alas! all of her complicated and expensive municipal machinery would be wiped out and several fat positions abolished entirely. This would be sad indeed in times like these. The new charter is one of the

Nature should be assisted in the spring to throw off the heaviness of the sluggish water circulation of the blood. Nothing does it so well, so prompt or so safely as Swift's Specific.

IN THE SPRING.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

most expensive luxuries any people ever indulged in. It would no doubt be a good scheme for a city of a million people, but for one of sixteen thousand or so it is decidedly out of place. If the people had a chance at it, it would go to the demolition bow-wows in very short order. HORATIO.

BORN.

WATTS—To the wife of John Watts of Hollywood, Los Angeles county, a son, July 22, 1890.

DIED.

SINCLAIR—In this city, July 23, Florence M. Sinclair, niece of John Hanna, Rev. D. Hanna and How streets, last Thursday) after noon at 4 o'clock.

Funeral from Los Angeles College, corner How and How streets, last Thursday) after noon at 4 o'clock.

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THE TIMES IN PASADENA.

The advantage to residents of Pasadena in buying THE TIMES, consists in the fact that they not only get in its columns the news of their own city every day, but also the news of Los Angeles, of the State, the Coast, the East and the world.

The paper is served regularly by carrier, at an early hour every morning, to the residences and business places of citizens, at the same price charged in Los Angeles.

The Times.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 26 1/2 E. Colorado St.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The new library will not be opened to the public before September.

Post Boy or Tom is likely to smash the local trotting record on August 2d.

PASADENA, as a town for cheap and economical living, stands without a peer.

A CABBAGE LEAF in the hat is a better sunstroke preventive than a carload of lager.

The sea breeze was brisker yesterday than the day before, and the heat less oppressive.

The thermometer stands high just now, but not in the estimation of its fellow-citizens.

The moon and electric lights combine to make night almost as light as day, though pleasantly cooler.

It is said that the peanut crop is short this year, a fact which the local lovers of the nut will deplore with deep regret.

Now, since our Democrats have been so rudely treated, we again extend the wholesome advice to chip in and vote for Markham.

These are the days of iced water and iced drinks. The summer drink and the mixed drink own the town. The milk-shake men are kept busy the day long supplying their customers with various cooling concoctions of a temperate description, but when the thirsty resident desires a tippie composed of stronger and more exhilarating ingredients, he must go to Los Angeles, for bartenders whom an exchange refers to as "peerless concocters of ethereal and mellifluous beverages," are a scarce article in Pasadena.

SUMMER NOTES.

What a bevy of Pasadenians went to Catalina yesterday. It almost seemed as if the town would be depopulated. The mountain cañons are minor attractions compared with the seashore resorts, but life there is equally enjoyable.

Already some dazzling and giddy bathing costumes have made their appearance at Santa Monica and Redondo.

Though not as extensively practiced here as in the East, the tipping nuisance continues a great drawback at some of the seashore resorts.

While the streets in town are generally in good condition, the roads outside the city limits are generally too dusty to make driving or horseback riding a pleasure.

Many householders who remain at home during the hot weather have found that sprinkling the pavements and lawns with water about dusk aids materially in keeping the front of the house cool throughout the evening.

It is a very funny contrast that while the fashionable young men are wearing ladies around their waists like the lasses, the fashionable girls are wearing sailor hats and stiff bosomed shirts and standing collars and four-in-hand ties like the men.

PERSONALS.

W. E. Arthur went to San Bernardino yesterday.

Lucien Knight of Los Angeles was notified on the streets yesterday.

Mrs. Woodside and Miss Mariah Gilman leave for Freeport, Ill., this morning.

Hon. N. B. Scott and wife of Wheeling, W. Va., who have been visiting at the residence of Dr. Rigg, leave for San Francisco today.

Dr. W. Miller of Santa Ana has removed with his family to Pasadena, where he will make his permanent residence. He is living at the corner of Oakland avenue and El Dorado street.

Miss Racey has returned from Catalina. She reports a delightful stay on the island, barring a tiresome journey one day among the hills on which she had an unpleasant encounter with a barbed-wire fence.

A large contingent of Pasadenians went to Catalina yesterday. Among the excursionists were H. H. Rose, Mmes. L. M. Mitchell, W. G. Benedict and granddaughter, Miss Hinman, Mmes. Racey, Bradley, Miss Emily Bradley, Mr. Holmes and Councilman Banbury.

BREVITIES.

A meeting of the W.R.C. was held yesterday.

Next Monday evening Company B will be drilled in guard mount.

A regular meeting of Phil Kearney Camp, S. of V., was held last night.

The Congressional lawn social tomorrow evening will be an interesting and novel event.

An order has been received by Company B from headquarters stating that Sons of Veterans who are members of the National Guard will hereafter be allowed to wear their badges when in company service.

A meeting of the Ladies' Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The subject will be "Chinese, Japanese and Indians in America."

O. S. Barber and V. E. Carson yesterday received the contract for building Rev. James Kelso's new house on South Madison avenue. Their bid was \$2123. Architect Parkes designed the building.

Fine Turnouts.

A breezy evening, such as that of yesterday, is a delightful time for driving, and Pasadenians know it. The number of fine turnouts that are seen every day on our streets would do credit to a town of twice the size of Pasadena. The favorite hours for driving are from 5 o'clock until sunset. It is chiefly confined at present to the streets in town, the country roads being too dusty for pleasure.

BY MAIL \$9 A YEAR.

DOINGS OF A DAY.

The Noteworthy Events of a Warm Wednesday.

FATHER CULLEN DIES SUDDENLY

A Beloved Priest Goes to His Rest—Library News—Disgruntled Democrats—Hot Weather Notes.

Father A. J. Cullen, the beloved priest of the Catholic parish of this city, died suddenly shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning at his home on Pasadena avenue. His death, which was entirely unexpected, resulted from neuralgia of the heart. The deceased had retired Tuesday night apparently in good health. His sister found him yesterday morning in his bedroom suffering intense pain. A physician was immediately summoned, and shortly after his arrival the pastor passed away. Death, it is thought, was hastened by an excessive amount of ice water, which Father Cullen drank the day prior to his death.

Father Cullen came to Pasadena about two years ago from San Francisco, where he had charge of St. Joseph's parish. Since assuming charge of the local parish, it has been blessed by vigorous growth, due in large measure to the efficient, untiring work of its pastor. The deceased had the respect of all who knew him. His generosity was proverbial. He never failed to respond to any worthy charitable object, and the poor and suffering always found in him a friend. His death will be deeply felt, not only in the parish, but throughout the town.

The arrangements for the funeral had not been completed yesterday afternoon. The deceased was in the forty-third year of his age.

SOCIAL PURITY MOVEMENT.

Lectures for Young Women on Important Topics.

Three addresses will be given to young ladies on three alternate Saturdays, beginning with Saturday next, on the subject of "Woman's Nature, Her Duties and Dangers."

Charlotte Perkins Stetson will deliver the first address, which will be of a general and introductory nature. These classes are free. They are for young girls especially, but their mothers are cordially invited to attend.

Such courses as this are constantly given by eminent physicians at girls' schools in the East, and it is hoped that no wise similarity or prejudice will deter parents from allowing their daughters to attend.

It is not intended in the girls' class to cover as much ground or go into the subject as deeply as in the class of married women. The purpose is to broaden and deepen a girl's knowledge of her higher possibilities and raise the ideal of wifehood and motherhood. The first meeting will be held at the house of Dr. Kate S. Black, Worcester avenue, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The End is Not Yet.

Contrary to the general belief the new library building is not likely to be opened before September. While the interior of the structure is practically completed, much remains to be done on the surrounding grounds and the formal opening will be deferred until all is finished.

Next week the library trustees will advertise for bids for laying cement sidewalks on Raymond avenue and from that thoroughfare to the building's main entrance. A supporting wall will also be built along the Raymond-avenue side. The grounds will be planted to grass, but no plants or shrubbery will be set out at present.

Two-hundred-dollar Stakes.

The mile footrace between C. W. Bell and W. H. Syme will not be the only attraction at the driving park on August 2d. Papers have been signed by C. S. Martin and H. C. Wyatt to match their respective horses, Post Boy and Tom, in a mile trotting race for a \$200 purse.

Post Boy defeated Tom in two straight half-mile heats at the park on July 4th, but Mr. Wyatt still thinks his horse the speedier animal, especially in a mile race. The match will prove of much interest to our lovers of horse flesh.

Disgruntled Democrats.

The local Democracy is not altogether jubilant over the result of Tuesday's convention. The Pasadena delegation was pretty solid for Pond and stood out longer than most of the outside delegates against the Coleman forces. This aroused the ire of the Coleman people and they did what they could to defeat W. U. Masters for delegate-at-large. Although they succeeded in doing this, Mr. Masters was defeated by a very small number of votes. The Pasadena Democracy now claim they "will show people something" when fall comes, the exact import of which expression is not altogether plain.

An Art Exhibition.

Lovers of art can feast themselves on an exhibition of photographs, etchings, line-engravings, mezzos-tints, aqua-tints, and facsimiles of water colors and paintings displayed at present at Judah & Seamen's. The collection comprises some two thousand works, all from the famous Parisian house of Goupil & Co. The pictures are a genuine treat and will be on exhibition for three days.

If health and beauty you'd maintain, And keep your breath a perfect charm, Use SOZODON with might and main; For it alone prevents the harm That mars a woman's teeth and breath And leaves her mouthy dark as death.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, F. M. GREEN.
Vice-President, R. F. LILL.
Cashier, J. E. FARNUM.

Capital paid up.....\$100,000
Surplus.....60,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Dispatches from a number of sections in the middle and northern counties state that a veritable grasshopper plague is on.

Col. J. B. Armstrong of Cloverdale is about to donate the State six hundred acres of romantic redwood forests within a few miles of Guerneville.

It is quite generally conceded that one of the very best means of ridding peach trees of borers is by the application of hot water to their roots.

The cannery is busy with 580 men, women, boys and girls this week, all at work preparing the apricots for drying. The pay-roll at the cannery is over six hundred dollars a day, and all the help that can be hired is had. Day and night the place is the busiest anywhere in this part of the country.—[Pomona Progress.]

We know of four apricot orchards here that have produced over eight tons of apricots to the acre this season. W. E. Johnston's orchard on Crow avenue has produced thirty-eight tons from four acres. That makes the year's product worth \$215 an acre.—[Pomona Progress.]

An order was received here last week from Los Angeles, to the effect that eighty tons of cucumbers were wanted, at a cent per pound. As cucumbers grow in this valley like weeds, the opening of this market should be hailed with delight.—[Anaheim Gazette.]

It is indeed refreshing to note that for the past three months no eggs, butter or poultry have been imported into this market, the home supply being equal to the demand. This would seem to portend that production is on the increase, at least in these two staples.—[Poultry in California.]

The news comes from Templeton that a wild hog has been killed, which death was a most remarkable occurrence. The hog was ten feet in length. When apprehended he was quietly stowing away a field of wheat. Ground must be pretty rich down that way, brother!—[California Fruit Grower.]

The amount of apricots shipped from Lamanda Park Station already this season is something remarkable. During June 53,770 pounds, or about twenty-seven tons, were shipped, while the amount forwarded the first twelve days of July reached 216,850 pounds, or 1047 tons. A total shipment of over one hundred and thirty-five tons of apricots alone.—[Visita, Sierra Madre.]

Several successful shipments of fresh figs have been made to Chicago. Hitherto, this fruit has been almost unknown luxury in the Eastern States; but, with our newly-arranged refrigerator cars and rapid transit, there is no reason why California should not supply the Eastern States with an abundance of this most delicious fruit, which will certainly sell at good prices wherever offered.—[California Fruit Grower.]

The Ontario Fruit Company has about finished work on apricots, and the early peaches are beginning to come in. The first floor of the Gargan building is being used as a storage and packing-room for the dried fruit, which is sacked in heavy white sacks, holding eighty to eighty-five pounds each. A car is being loaded and will start for Chicago today, our first carload shipment of dried apricots.—[Ontario Record.]

All estimates of the amount of the apricot crop of this part of Pomona Valley this season have been far below the correct figures. Cook & Langley contracted to buy about twenty tons of apricots here. They now find their estimates of the crop too low. They will use not less than nine hundred and fifty tons of apricots. Thus far this season fifty-eight carloads of apricots have been shipped from this place to Colton.—[Pomona Progress.]

Poor, Foolish Men.



TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

This is only the second time in eight weeks that I have had to polish my boots, and yet I had hard work to do to give up my boots to boot, and the annoyance of having the black rub off on my pants, and adopt

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Amalgamated Deep Black Polish, which lasts on men's boots a week, and on women's a month. WOLFF & RANDOLPH PHILADELPHIA

LOS ANGELES, PASADENA AND GLENDALE RAILWAY.

Leave Los Angeles for Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles.
7:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m.
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Running time between Los Angeles and Glendale, 30 minutes.

Leave Los Angeles for Leave Glendale for Los Angeles.
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Running time between Los Angeles and Altadena, 30 minutes.

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Lines of Travel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF TIME.
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1890.
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot), Fifth street, daily as follows:

Leave for.	DESTINATION.	Arr. from
9:30 p.m.	Banning	9:20 a.m.
10:00 p.m.	Banning	10:00 a.m.
9:00 a.m.	Colton	9:30 a.m.
9:30 p.m.	Colton	10:30 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Denning and East.	4:20 p.m.
5:40 p.m.	H. P. Santa Monica	4:50 p.m.
11:05 a.m.	Long Beach	11:12 a.m.
9:05 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:15 a.m.
9:25 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	8:35 a.m.
8:50 p.m.	Avila, Catalina Island	27:50 a.m.
8:20 p.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	4:53 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	L. Beach and San Pedro	7:25 a.m.
9:30 p.m.	Ordex and East.	2:55 a.m.
10:45 p.m.	Portland, Or.	7:25 a.m.
9:00 p.m.	Riverside	9:20 a.m.
8:30 p.m.	Riverside	4:20 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	Riverside	16:0 p.m.
9:05 p.m.	San Bernardino.	9:20 a.m.
9:35 p.m.	San Bernardino.	4:20 p.m.
5:10 p.m.	San Bernardino.	10:00 a.m.
9:05 p.m.	Seaford	10:40 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Seaford	10:40 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	San Fran & Sacramento	7:25 a.m.
9:05 p.m.	San Francisco	8:55 a.m.
4:27 a.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	8:55 a.m.
4:38 p.m.	Santa Ana & Anaheim	7:04 p.m.
9:05 p.m.	Santa Barbara	9:05 p.m.
7:05 a.m.	Santa Barbara	9:05 p.m.
9:50 a.m.	Santa Monica.	28:49 p.m.
9:50 p.m.	Santa Monica.	28:49 p.m.
\$10:55 a.m.	Santa Monica.	12:13 p.m.
1:07 p.m.	Santa Monica.	4:28 p.m.
9:05 p.m.	Santa Monica.	7:20 p.m.
8:10 p.m.	Santa Monica.	7:20 p.m.
7:50 p.m.	Tustin.	8:15 a.m.
9:05 p.m.	Whittier	8:25 a.m.
8:20 p.m.	Whittier	8:25 a.m.



The City Council was in session all day yesterday as a board of equalization and made a good start on the work.

The case of Vaughn and Long, the young men charged with stealing bulldogs, comes up before Justice Lockwood this morning.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for Mrs. W. W. Davis, Alva Uddell, B. P. Spencer and W. W. Lamberson.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday as follows: J. E. Norton, aged 28, and M. F. Bayne, aged 27, of Claremont; N. J. Mendoza, aged 27, and Alice C. Bragg, aged 24, of San Gabriel.

Numerous inquiries are being made as to why the trial of Laurier is delayed. It is probable that the District Attorney's office can give some information on the subject.

Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy, will arrive from San Diego today. His manager announces a reception at the Hoffman House this afternoon at 2 o'clock for the benefit of physicians and newspaper men.

The Young Boston Base Ball Club defeated the Red Stars. The feature of the game was a home run by Bell and the pitching of Schneider, striking out fourteen boys. The game resulted, Red Stars, 25; Young Boston, 39.

Col. George W. Bain gives his popular lecture, "Boys and Girls, Nice and Naughty," at Fort-street M. E. Church Monday evening, July 28th. The Colonel has captured all hearts by his genial manner and eloquent address.

The case of the petit larceny thief, Fred Andrews, charged with stealing a screwdriver and box of cartridges, was yesterday continued until August 6th. Andrews is a "mac," and had over four hundred dollars in cash on his person when arrested. He is under \$200 cash bail.

Serious Accident.
Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a laborer named N. McGerk, while at work pulling down a wall in the rear of the Downey block, on New High street, fell from a ladder, breaking his ankle and sustaining other painful injuries. He was taken to the police station, where Dr. Morrison attended him, after which he was removed to his home. The man will be a cripple for life.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.
The Weather.
SIGNAL OFFICE, LOS ANGELES, July 23.—At 5:07 p.m. 28.1. Thermometer for corresponding periods, 66°, 64°. Maximum temperature, 67°; minimum temperature, 64°. Weather cloudless.

INDICATIONS.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—[By Telegraph to THE TIMES.] Forecast: For California—Fair weather.

Grounds have been secured on Orange street, Redlands, for a new lumber yard which will be in operation before many days. A full assortment of Armour-Cudahy canned meats can be obtained at Jerve's. They are the finest on the market.

Armour-Cudahy special brand Lard at Jerve's.
Box Hams for sale at Jerve's.
Box Bacon for sale at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy corned Beef at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy Tongue at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy chipped Beef at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy roast Beef at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy deviled Ham at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy pot roast at Jerve's.
Armour-Cudahy compressed Ham at Jerve's.

Riverside City Trustees have audited bills already this month amounting to \$141.37. Fern's Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

New England Clam Chowder at the Long Beach Pavilion. Daily trains 9:25 a.m., 12:35 and 5:10 p.m.

Fifteen cents buys a package of concentrated soup for five plates, at Jerve's, 130 and 140 North Spring street.

The copper boom in Arizona is bringing into prominence many hitherto-neglected mines, which are intrinsically valuable.

The handy little Soup Tablet, again in stock, at H. Jerve's.

Boiled Oysters, Clams and Mussels, delicious for summer lunches, at H. Jerve's.

Two thousand tins of Hunter & Palmer's Wafers, received direct, at H. Jerve's.

Savory Fit Cakes now has about twenty families located within its confines.

Findon Haddock, 20c per tin, at H. Jerve's.

Swiss Wafers at H. Jerve's.
Carolina Silver-head Rice, at H. Jerve's.
Visitors who have returned from Bear Valley report several heavy showers of rain there during the past week.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

FAULTLESS, FAMED AND FASCINATING SALE

Will Be Inaugurated on Saturday
—Some of the Errors Made by
So-called Merchants—
Read the List.

PEOPLE'S STORE.
THURSDAY, July 24, 1890.
'Tis better to do much good to many by reason of low offerings than to the few to cater.

Our army numbers many, our patrons from each corner of the compass come, and on the largest number do we our efforts bestow. To offer purple and fine linen, when the masses homespun need, is ill advised. Aye such we find extremely ludicrous, yet some who never think do offer precious futilities, when the prime demands of life are needed. Such errors to prolong is very faulty. In times like these it's fitting best to offer things that fit the purse, and thinking so we will but state, that Saturday next the sun will shine with all its splendor, on our now preparing Faultless, Famed and Fascinating 5-cent Sale.

Clothing Department.
China silk Windsor, 15c; a nice cool looking scarf and a cold fast that they are sold elsewhere for 25c.

Gents' Underwear, 35c; one of the finest grades of India gauze Underwear manufactured; very cool and durable; regular price 55c.

Boys' cottonade working Pants, 35c; just the thing for summer work; strong and serviceable; worth 75c.

Boys' all-wool sailor Suits, \$1.95; made of elegant all-wool flannel; blue, brown or gray; pleated and silk embroidered, a perfect beauty; worth \$3.50.

Men's summer Coat and Vest, 75c; the most serviceable thing for warm weather in blue, brown or black stripe; very cool; worth \$1.35.

Men's summer dress Suits, \$6.40; made of fancy gray-mixed tweed; this is truly an elegant suit for this season of the year, a perfect fit; our regular price is \$8.98.

Hat Department.
Boys' straw Hats, 10c; a serviceable straw, wide brims; worth 25c.

Men's Alpine Hats, 35c; soft-finished straw, with high, creased crown; worth 75c.

Men's dress Hats, 40c. All the styles of the high-priced goods are now represented in this line, and from 50c to \$1 saved by getting one of them.

Shoe Department.
Ladies' genuine dongola kid opera-toe Slippers, \$1.50; full leather line, selected stock, leather soles; worth \$2.50.

Ladies' low-cut russet walking Shoes, 90c; neat leather uppers; just the shoe for summer wear; worth \$1.50.

Ladies' low-cut walking Shoes, \$1.25; Oxford, button or lace, flexible sole; worth \$2.25.

Ladies' opera-toe Slippers, \$1; black, leather lined; very durable; worth \$1.75.

Ladies' low-cut walking Shoes, 60c; patent leather toe caps; worth \$1.

Dress Goods Department.
Thirty-eight-inch all-wool fancy flannel Suitings, 25c; a nice variety of colors to select from; worth 50c.

Forty-inch all-wool chevron Suitings, 25c; a light summer fabric; worth 50c.

Thirty-eight-inch colored Suitings, 25c; this is a splendid wearing material; will give entire satisfaction; every yard worth 50c.

Forty-inch all-wool black Cashmere, 40c; this is a superb quality of Cashmere; an elegant black; worth 80c.

Colored saratoga, 55c a yard; a material which, for coolness, cannot be surpassed; an elegant line of colors; worth 65c.

Domestic Department.
Extra large damask Towels, 10c; worth 35c.

Checked Nainsook, 8 1/2c; worth 15c.

Unbleached Canton Flannel, 7 1/2c; worth 12 1/2c.

Scotch-plaid dress Ginghams, 10c; worth 15c.

Indigo blue Calico, 10c; worth 15c.

Bed Sheet, 10c; full width; worth 30c.

Pillow Cases, 5c; worth 10c.

Turkey Stand Covers, 30c; worth 60c.

Turkey Red Table Covers, 60c; reduced from \$1.

Lace and Hosiery Department.
Ladies' vertical striped Hose, 12 1/2c; worth 25c.

Brown oriental Lace, 10c a yard; fully 30 inches wide; worth 25c.

10c and half width turkey-red linen Lace, 15 yards for 35c; actual value, 50c per yard.

SMOKE

The Celebrated

ESTRELLA



CIGARI

—MANUFACTURED BY—

E. H. GATO, Key West, Fla.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
See that FACTORY No. 39 is stamped on each box. None other genuine.

ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,
Agents for Pacific Coast, San Francisco

JOE POHEIM
THE TAILOR
MAKES THE
BEST FITTING CLOTHES
—AT—
40 Per Cent. Less
Than any other house
on the Pacific Coast.

141 & 143 S. Spring St.
English Serge Suits, to Order,
\$22.50, worth \$25.00.

DR. STEINHART'S

ESSENCE

LIFE

This great strengthening remedy and nerve tonic is the most positive cure known for

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Depression, Nervousness, Confusion of Ideas, Blue Before the Eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Glominess, Depression of Spirits, Aversion to Sociability, Emotions, Leucorrhea, Dismissal of Confidence, Business, Little Interest, Unfitness for Study or Business and finally a life of burden, misery, permanently and privately cured.

PRICES—\$1.00 in liquid or pill form, 25c per time the quantity, 50c. Address
DR. P. STEINHART,
Rooms 7 and 8, No. 2154 W. First St.
(Old Number, 1234.)
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays 10 to 12. All communications strictly confidential.

The Celebrated French Cure,

THE APHRODITE

Warranted to cure any form of nervous debility, or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excessive use of stimulants, or from tobacco or opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Emissions, Leucorrhea, Impotence, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, when neglected, may lead to the most serious and incurable diseases. Price \$1.00 a box, 5 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WHOLE NEW GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of APHRODITE.

THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO.
H. M. SALT & SON, 200 South Spring street.
J. W. A. OFF, cor. Spring and Fourth.

C. F. HEINZEMAN,
Druggist and Chemist,
NO. 123 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

PIONEER TRUCK CO.,

NO. 8 MARKET ST.
Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving, Baggage and Freight delivered promptly to address. TELEPHONE 121.

CLOSING OUT.

403-VALUABLE LOTS 403

At ARCH BEACH,

The great seaside resort on the shore of the Pacific Ocean near Laguna, to be almost given away to the 403 subscribers to the grand drawing which will take place at SANTA ANA, Orange county, Cal., on Wednesday, July 23, 1890.

These lots form a part of the town of Arch Beach and are the property of L. N. Brooks, who will sell them all at \$25 each and distribute them among the subscribers in the following manner on the day of the drawing, which will positively take place on the date mentioned. Each subscriber's name (who has paid \$25) will be written upon a separate slip of paper and placed in a box. The number of each lot will be written on another slip of paper and placed in another box. A name from one box will be drawn simultaneously with the number of a lot from the other box. The subscriber whose name is drawn will be entitled to and receive a deed for the lot designated by the number thus drawn. The drawing may be conducted by a committee appointed by the subscribers present thereon, or by the Judge of the Superior Court, and others, of Los Angeles are spending vacation at Arch Beach. A large proportion of these lots face the ocean and each lot is worth much more than the price asked. Subscribers at once. Send all remittances, where the money will not reach until the deeds are delivered, to the COMMERCIAL BANK, Santa Ana, Cal. Receipts for remittances will be promptly forwarded. For further information or circulars address

L. N. BROOKS, SANTA ANA, CAL.
NOTICE—All parties interested having consented thereto, the above drawing is postponed to Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1890. L. N. BROOKS.

WM. S. ALLEN, FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

TELEPHONE 241.
332 & 334 S. Spring St.,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE: AND: CARPETS,
BEDDING, WINDOW SHADES,
Silk and Lace Curtains and Portieres,
Curtain Fixtures, Cornices,
Upholstery Goods,
BABY CARRIAGES, Etc.,
Newest and Latest Styles in the City.



CATARH

Throat Diseases, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.

M. C. P. S. O.
By his Medicated Inhalations and Compound Oxygen Treatment.

Probably no system of practice ever employed has been so universally successful as that introduced by Dr. Williams for the cure of Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment as his remarkable tendency to contract fresh cold. Indeed he declares that he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and he is always exceedingly careful: it is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of catarrh seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appear and he learns to his horror that instead of recovery from the disease, it is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A sense of weakness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing; hoarseness at times; a sensation of dryness is felt in the throat or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructed there; there comes a sense of lassitude and fatigue; the breath lessons on a little exertion, a short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat. Feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe, these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work.

CONSUMPTION.
The earlier symptoms of consumption consist in a weariness at times or a disposition to remain inactive, a peculiar sensitiveness to the effects of cold; also breathlessness upon moving or ascending a hill or stairs, a slight, hacking cough, with or without expectoration, drying pains throughout the chest or back or the shoulder blades. These symptoms are more noticeable toward or in the night, slight fever in the afternoon. Cold feet and hands and a sense of lassitude or fatigue of the lips and roots of the finger nails. It is unnecessary to give the symptoms in the more advanced stages of consumption, as there is scarcely a family in our State wherein its ravages have not been felt in a greater or less degree.

Every case of catarrh is curable, when properly treated. Eastern visitors and invalids should avail themselves of the opportunity of being cured before they return home.

Those who desire to consult me in regard to their case, should call at the office for examination, but if impossible, send the office personally, can write for a list of questions and circular, both of which will be sent free of charge. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
No. 127 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.
Office hours: From 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and from 1:30 to 4 p.m., Sundays excepted.

W. R. BLACKMAN, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.
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OF MEAT.

Is sold only with signature of Justus von Liebig's signature as shown.

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IRON, STEEL,

Horseshoes and Nails,

Blacksmith's Coal, Tools, Etc.,

JOHN WIGMORE,

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For RED NOSES

RED AND ROUGH HANDS,
SUNBURN, CHAFING,
And all Skin Sores and Inflammation,
Use MOORE'S CELEBRATED

POISON OAK REMEDY

It kills Pain, Irritation and Inflammation, and bleaches the skin white.

Price, 25 cents. All Druggists keep it.

F. J. GIESE,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST,
Has Remedy at 103 North Main Street.

TENTS

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ADVERTISING.

DOES IT PAY?

Sensational advertising is like sensational journalism, the public will take no stock in it unless the sensational article contains every element of truth. Many merchants fall into the habit of grossly exaggerating the goods they advertise, with the result that intending purchasers become dissatisfied and lose confidence in the advertiser. Such expressions as "Worth Double the Money," "Below Cost," "At Cost," and other expressions used by advertisers, are meaningless phrases, worthless to the advertiser and doubted by the reader.

These few remarks are indulged in for the purpose of more forcibly calling attention to the

Sensational Bargains!

We Have Underlined for This Week.

Our Ladies' French Kid, Hand-turned, Button Boot,

AT \$3.50 A PAIR,

Is a veritable sensation. Hundreds of pairs have been sold. Hundreds of people have inspected them, and we have yet to hear one word of complaint. We claim this shoe is actually worth \$6 a pair, and we know it is sold for that price elsewhere. Again, we are selling

A Ladies' Bright Dongola Kid Button Boot,

AT \$2.50 A PAIR.

Flexible sewed soles. Stylishly made shoes, that are sold elsewhere at \$4. We bought them cheap and they are another sensation. We are closing out all of our

WIGWAM SLIPPERS AT 60 CENTS.

If this isn't sensational, what is? One word about our

MEN'S SHOES.

Our \$3 Gossamer Calf Shoes are Really Worth \$5

A pair. Self-praise is of no value. Come and see our \$3 sensations and convince yourself. We could likewise mention a dozen other equally attractive bargains, but we haven't time. Come in and see and learn what money will buy.

The Meyer Lewis Shoe House,

201 NORTH SPRING STREET.

N.B.—Beware of cheap imitations, claiming to be branches of this establishment. We have no branches.

GOOD GOODS AT THEIR VALUE.

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Seymour & Johnson Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Now at 216 & 218 S. Spring St., near Second.
A SPECIALTY OF FINE TABLE DELICACIES.

SOUTH FIELD WELLINGTON

Selected Lump Coal,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The most economical and the best for domestic and steam purposes. Ship Glory of the sea now discharging at San Pedro 300 tons of this celebrated coal. Deal direct from the mine and am prepared to supply customers at lowest market price.

HANCOCK BANNING,
Importer of South Field Wellington and Foreign Steam Coal.
Yard, 836 North Main St. Office, 130 W. Second St.
TELEPHONE 1047. TELEPHONE 32.

FOR SALE, VERNON PROPERTY,

At prices heretofore unknown in this locality.
See it, price it and you will take it.

THIRTY ACRES.

10 ACRES.
Seven acres full bearing orange trees. Prettiest building site in Vernon.

10 ACRES.
Seven acres oranges and other fruits, full bearing.

10 ACRES.
Seven acres oranges and other fruits, full bearing.

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Will sell as a whole or in 10-acre tracts and take good unincumbered property in part payment. Orchard in first-class condition. Soil rich, sandy loam. Abundance of water.

J. W. HINTON, 138 S. Spring St.
Or JNO. A. PIRTLE.

NILES PEASE.

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FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

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